esncient empire of the Montezumas from the grious outlying districts-north, south, east and rest-which the Spaniards annexed to it, to form he Vice-Royalty of Mexico. But as that result, oder the strong feeling of nationality which eviently exists in Mexico, does not appear very gobable, we still adhere to the opinion, which we are heretofore expressed, that of the two factions pe Zuloaga, or Church party, has decidedly the sperior elements of power and permanency-so ir, that is, as any government ever can be permaent in Mexico-say for the space of two, three or

DELAWARE did nobly at her late Election. Newcastle County threw a larger vote by several hundreds than ever before, as will be seen by the fol lowing aggregates:

-We presume the vote is as full in the lower Consties, but we have no complete returns. Whiteley (Congress) had 1,751 majority in the estire State in '56; he has now about 300 in a poll

of some 15,000. The Opposition elect their Isthmus. Sheriff in Sussex as well as Newcastle, The Delaware State Journal says:

"It is truly a great victory, and shows the feeling of the people upon the great questions of the day. Mr. Whitely owes his election to the fact of having elec-toseered in favor of a Protective Tariff; whether he ad his friends were honest on that point or not, re-man for Mr. Whitely's vote in the next Congress to sere."

THE LATEST NEWS.

WAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCRES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

jos Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. Bints are thrown out that the President has in contemplation a grand scheme of territorial and commercial aggrandizement which, when proposed, is likely to occupy the public mind so as to sephadow the slavery question. Central America and the Isthmus are indicated as the field of labor.

The project, whatever it is, has been long contemplied, though nothing has hitherto been said about it publicly. The States this evening declares mit whoever makes war on William Walker makes won the best interests of the South and on the papetuity of the Union.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of November was \$7,543,000. The receipts of the week were \$2,500. The amount of the drafts paid was \$1,321,000, and the drafts issued \$1,129,000—a reduction of \$17,000. By an arrival at New-Orleans on Saturday, it is as

sed that the bark Flash from New-York entered estained that the bark Flash from the Contract of the Cargo is the Tchuanteper Company.

A Swedish brig was lost on the 15th, close at the much of the River; also, an English brig from St. Tamas to Minititlan. The names of the vessels are

sigiven. No lives were lost.

Every preparation had been made for the execution of Charles H. Barrett, who was to have expiated the Steep preparation and occurred to the cime of murder upon the gallows this morning at the fall of our city, when the announcement was publicly made that President Buchanan had determined to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. Barrett, who were resigned to his fate, received the intelligence with perfect composure. A minute afterward a tear of thank funces glistened in his eye, and he turned his face away from those who brought the tidings. He received the Holy Communion this morning in the jail from the Rev. Father O'Toole. The scaffold, the same upon which Powers was hung, was in readiness for the final scene, but to the surprise of many, who thought that the President could not be indused to yield to the demands made by many friends of the unfertunate condemned, their service was not needed. The jail this morning had numerous visitors, who came to see Barrett, when they were apprised of the interference of the Executive. interference of the Executive

Political Rejoicings. Boston, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The Anti-Buchanas Democrats are in great glee ere over the defeat of the Administration in Illinois, ad fired a salute of one hundred guns this evening in commemoration of it.

The Republicans are also enthusiastic over their reset victories, and are preparing to honor them with a gand jubilee and torch-light procession. HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

There is great rejoicing here among the Douglas Democracy. Thirty two guns were fired on the Park this afternoon in honor of the victory in Illinois.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. The Republicans are firing guns here this evening in henor of their victory in the State and County.

Murder of a Policeman.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858, Henry Gambrill, one of the notorious gang of row-tes who infest the southern part of this city, and who ardered Police Officer Benton about a month since, me of the best officers in the city, because he was the thief witness against his brother on a charge of incendarism, was this afternoon convicted of murder in the

This evening Police Officer Riedon, who was the principal witness in the trial against Gambrill, was also shot dead in the western part of the city by one of the same gang. The murder was committed in the police officer's house, and in the presence of his wife and children. He was an exceedingly active and faithfollofficer, and his sad death is deeply regretted. The surderer's name is Corre. Great excitament prevails aregard to the affair, and thrents are made of lynching the murderer.

The Galway Steamship Line.

St. John's, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.
The Government of this Province has agreed to pay to the New-York and Galway Steamship Company, \$42,500, in addition to the grant of \$23,000 by the Im erial Government, in consideration of the Company's saking this port a port of call, for their steamers, emi-monthly to and from New-York and Galway. The Company are bound to make the passage between Galway and St. John's within seven days. With a Galway and St. John's within seven days. With a view to afford the public every accommodation in their power, the Steamship Company will receive here telegraphic dispatches to the latest moment, and forward the same to Galway, where they will be delivered as they may be directed, as soon as the steamers arrive at that port. The telegraph companies associated with the American Company, No. 21 Wall street, have also agreed to receive all dispatches which may be offered, and transmit the same through to this place to intercept the steamers, or failing to do so, no charge will be made for tells. Thus the public of the United States will be placed within seven days of Galway and London, and vice versa. The next steamer from this port for Galway will leave on or about the 12th inst.

The Boston, Concordand Montreal

Railroad.

Concoun, N. H., Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

A hearing before referees of the suit of Warren H.

Suith against the Besten, Concound and Montreal Railread, growing out of the construction by the plaintiff
of a portion of said road, is now going on in this city.

The ad damnum of the writ is \$800,000, and the
balance claimed to be recovered by the plaintiff is about
\$20,000. Both parties are represented by a strong
Array of legal talent.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

Beston, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship America arrived here from Halifax at 12; o'clock. Her mails will be dispatched South, over the New-Haven road, by the train which leaves here at 3 p. m., and which is due in New-York about midnight.

The Tehnantepec Route Open.

NEWS. NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufelit, from Minititlan at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and brings the welcome intelligence of the opening of the Tehuantepec route. She made the outward passage in seventy

The iron steamer Suchel arrived out on the 26th ult. She met the Quaker City at the Contracouloss Bar, and accompanied her to Minititlan, where there was great rejoicing.

The passengers and mails of the Quaker City were transferred to the iron steamer at Minititlan at noon on the 33th ult., when she started up the river in fine style on the pioneer trip.

The facilities for navigation, and the scenery and beauties of the Coatzacoalcos River, are unsurpasse i. In evidence of the excellent navigation, the Suchel's passenger's arrived alongside the Company's wharf in the Suchel, early on the morning of the 31st ult.; two hours after, the passengers, mails and baggage had started for Almoya, where stages were in readiness to convey them. The read was in excellent condition, no rain having fallen for a week, and as all the needful arrangements had been made, no apprehensions were felt of the success of crossing the

Mr. Murphy, the Superintendent of the Road, who accompanied the mails, had made arrangements for their transit from Suchel to Vertosa, which was ac-

complished in 30 hours or less. Mr. Lazere, the President of the Tehnantepec Company, also accompanied the mails to the Pacific to make a thorough survey of the road.

It was not contemplated to receive the mails from California this trip.

The Quaker City, on her return, left at Minititlan The Suchel brought the following dispatch:

"VENTOZA, Oct. 29. "Col. Salindas with 400 troops from Oaxaca entered Tehnantepec on the 20th, having dispersed the forces of Zuloaga, who has now no hold on the Isth-

The country is unusually healthy, and the people are in fine spirits on account of the opening of the route, the success of which was absorbing all questions of a political or warlike character.

A road will be open to coaches between Amova and Ventesa in a short time, when the transit will be made entirely by vehicles. The Quaker City encountered strong northerly winds

the entire passage up the Gulf. Among her passengers are Capt. Akerman and Mr. Boardman, who went out

The Yellow Fever at the South.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1859.
The health of the city has greatly improved. There have been only three deaths from fever since Saturday, and they were confined to the upper Wards. Physicians consider it safe for citizens to return to the

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow feves

The Europa Outward Bound.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa arrived here from Boston at 2:30 a. m., and sailed again at 4:30 a. m. for Liverptol. Weather calm and raining.

The defeated party in Boston does not bear the drubbing it received at the late election with the best grace possible, if we may judge from the following

grace possible, if we may judge from the following jeu d'esprit in The Post:

"Good morning —, how do you feel?" asked Jenkins of one of our badly defeated Democratic candidates, as he met him near the head of State street, just after breakfast, yesterday morning. "Feel!" replied — very feelingly, "feel! Why I feel just as I suppose Lazarus did when he was licked by the dogs!"

"AN AN TO GRIND."-A late number of The Buck's County (Pa.) Intelligencer enters the name of another claimant to the honor of having first given currency to this common collequial phrase. That journal says:

"It was not Dr. Franklin who gave to the world this convenient and expressive phrase. It would be a grievous wrong to attempt to rob him of any of his honors, or to call in question his authorship of any of the sayings of 'Poor Richard,' but the story of the man who had the ax to grind, from which the present story is garbled, first appeared in your own paper, and with many other articles which graced its columns in the early days of its existence, was written by Charles Miner, under the nom de plume of 'Poor Robert the Seribe.' Those articles were afterward published in a small volume, and were printed at 'Miner's Press, Doylestown.' The book was critited 'Essays from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.' The first piece was headed, 'Who'll Turn Grindstones?' And from this the phrase 'an ax to grind' has obtained more than a land-wide circulation." claimant to the honor of having first given currency than a land-wide circulation.

EEL FISHING IN THE SUSQUEHANNA .- At the pres

ent time, the pursuit and capture of the piscatorial treasures of the Susquehanna furnishes a vast amount of sport for the riparian residents; and, what is of more importance, supplies them with a considerable amount of valuable food. About the middle of August, amount of valuable food. About the middle of August, the water of the stream becomes very low, and usually by September that in the channel is only a few feet deep, leaving the stony bottom for a wide space on either side in some places nearly bare, with occasional deeper furrows which pass along it. At this stage of water, the instinct which governs the fish to descend the river's previous to the advent of cold weather, becomes the means of their destruction. For many miles of the river's length, therefore, north and south of us, the people owning the shore adjoining, erect their comes the means of their destruction. For many miles of the river's length, therefore, north and south of us, the people owning the shore adjoining, erect their fish-dams and gins, by deepening the channel somewhat, and building an elongated V-shaped wall, at the lower point of which is fixed a box, from which the fish when once caught cannot extricate themselves. Obeying this instinct in their descent of the stream, they find themselves borne pleasantly in this channel, and wriggling themselves cheerily, they let the current, pent in by the walls, carry them along until they tumble plump into the box at the termination of the V. The fish taken in this manner are for the most part eels, of which almost incredible quantities are captured during the Fall season. Their "run" only takes place at right. In daytime they remain quiet in the comparatively deep pools of the river. The work of catching them, however, is no sinceure, not so much on account of the labor as of the wakefulness and exposure which it involves. In some of the dark and showery nights of the season the game will come into the box so fast that the watcher, who is often stationed there with a boat, can scarcely remove them into it with sufficient celerity. At other times there will be searcely spoil enough in the boxes to repay for trouble in watching them. It is only the larger apparatus and dams, however, that are thus cared for—the smaller being rarely filled to overflowing. Fishermen secure and salt down some five or ten barrels of eels during the season, beside living entirely upon them during the earch. The larger operators make the business pay, as rarely filed to overflowing. Fishermen secure and salt down some five or ten barrels of cels during the season, beside living entirely upon them during the catch. The larger operators make the business pay, as a single man alone can perform all the labor required in taking and salting the fish. We have heard of various illustrations of digital dexterity, and have seen Ole Bull's manipulation of the violin, but could either of these gentlemen once behold the marvelous rapidity with which some of the fishermen divest the cels of their slipping epidermis or integuments they would stand abasted, and like the sable individual in the song, "Lay down the fiddle and the hoe" forever atterward. We are at a loss to see how it is possible for any fish whatever to descend to the mouth of the river, excepting it be a few belated ones, who delay their return until a rise in the river gives them security from the low water traps. From Marietta to a point perhaps a 100 miles up, excepting in a few ty from the low water traps. From Marietta to a point perhaps a 100 miles up, excepting in a few places, these cel-gins are so numerous that they must entirely empty the river of cels, the run continuing constantly until frost, and the fishing being terminated only, as we have already said, by the fall rains. When these occur the boxes are taken up. The walls which remain under the water are very seldom disturbed, and the next year, with little repairs, are just as good as ever. The cels are packed in full-sized barrels, and many are sent to Baltimore. Quantities are purchased as ever. The eels are packed in full-sized barrels, and many are sent to Baltimore. Quantities are purchased by sea-going vessels, whose skippers are aware of the delicious flavor of this rather anomalous article of provision. [Lancaster (Pa.) Herald.

Two farmers riding along together met a large Two farmers riding along together met a large number of clergymen, and one of them said to the other. "Where are all these parsons coming from !" To this his friend replied, "They have been at visitation." The other, no wiser than before, arked, "What's a visitation!" The answer was, "Why, it is where all the parsons go once a year and swop their sermons." His friend, thus enlightened, quietly remarked, "Hang it, but our fellow gets the worst on it every time."

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

THE STATE. Reported Majorities for Governor.

MORGAN.	Parker.
Allegany 2,400	Albany3,250
Broome 800	Chemung 168
Cattaraugus1,500	Franklin 300
Cayuga	Greene 700
Chautauque3,400	*Hamilton 200
Chenango 900	
Clinton 333	
Columbia 369	
Cortland 1.066	
*Delaware 500	
Dutchess 500	
Erie 74	
	Rockland 632
Fulton 400	
Genesee	Seneca 24
Herkimer 1,985	
*Jefferson1,785	
	Ulster2,000
Livingston1,000	*Westchester1,000
Montgomery 574	m
Madison	Total-Parker38,706
Monroe	
Niagara	
Onondaga2,065	
Ontario	
Oneida	
Oswego2,000	
Orleans	
Otsego 700	
Saratoga 500	
ST. LAWRENCE 5,500	
Schenectady: 169	
Schuyler 485	
Steuben 2,000	
Tioga 250	
Tompkins 1,500	
Washington 1,900	
Warren 300	
Wayne1,900	
*Wyoming1,000	
Yates	
Total-Morgan55,789	

otal—Morgan....55,789 Morgan's maj......17,083, or thereabouts. * Estimates, founded on partial returns, or known charac-There was an error in our former additions The above is very nearly the result.

ASSEMBI	THEN ELECTED.
ALBANY.	NEW-YORK.
1. H. Creble.	10. Joseph Canning.
2. M. L. Filkins.*	11. Noah D. Childe.
3. W. A. Young. (Ind.)	12. Theo. E. Tomlinson.
4. L. D. Collina."	13. Peter Masterson.
ALLEGARY.	14. George Opdyke.*
L. A. Lockhart.	15. Stephen S. Childs.*
2 W. Cobb.	16. James C. Rutherford
REDOME.	17. James McLeod.
O. E. Bump.	OTSEGO.
CATTARAUGUS.	1. Geo. F. Lengenett.
1. Maraena Baker.	2. D. B. St. John.
Z. W. Buffington, jr.	ONEIDA.
CAYUGA.	1. Chas. M. Scholefield.
1. Wm. W. Payne.	2. Edward Loomis.
2 Chauncey B. Abbott.	S. P. C. Costello.
CHAUTAUQUE.	4. D. Thomas.
1. Henry Bliss.	ONONDAGA.

1. Henry Blass.
2. Sidney E. Palmer.
CHEMUNG.
Peter Wintermuts.
CHEMUNG.
1. G. B. Palmer.
2. J. L. Grant. 1. L. Ranney.
2. H. W. Siocumb.
3. Orrin Aylworth.
ONTARIO.
1. Ulysses Warner.
2. Shotwell Powell. 2. Shotwell Powers
ORLEANS.
A. B. Hutchinson
ORANGE.
1. J. H. Mallory.
2. Joseph Davis.
OSWEGO. CLINTON. L. M. Piere L. M. Pierce."
COLUMBIA.

1. H. P. Herrmane.
2. J. E. Van Valkenburgh.
CORTLARD.
Arthur Holmes.
1. Berj. R. Oriffin.
2. Samuel A. Law.
DUTCHESS.
1. J. Mackin.
2. Samuel J. Farnum.
ERIE.
ERIE. 1. Dewit C. Littlejohn.
2. Beman Brockway.
3. James J. Cott.

E. A. Peiton. E. A. Peiton.
quers.
1. Edsein A. Laserence.
2. Robert L. Meeks.
1. Thomas Coleman.
2. H. B. Clark.
3. Auson Bingham.
Richmond.
Robert Christic.
SCUYLER.
Lanc D. Mekkel.
STEUBINN. 2. Samuel J. Farnum
E. Dennis Bowen.
2. Henry B. Miller.
3. John S. King.
4. Wilson Rogers.
FESSEX.
Mouros Hall.
FEANKLIN.
Martis L. Parlin.
FULTON.
Henry W. Spencer.
GREENE.

1. Abel Eveland, 2. Wichiam R. Crocker, 3. John T. Plato, SULLIVAN, G. A. Buchnell. A. Macomber.
GENESEE.
Eibridge G. Moulton
HERKIMBR. SARATOGA. 1. S. Graves.
2. L. Green.
JEFFERSON.
1. Russell Weaver.
2. Patrick S. Stewart. 1. Chamney Boughton.
2. G. S. Batcheller.
SCHENECTADY.
Charles Thomas.

Charles Thomas.
SCHOMARIE.
W. C. Lamont.
ST. LAWERCS.
J. P. Chamberlain.
ST. LAWERCS.
1. Harlow Goddard.
2. William Briggs.
3. O. F. Shepard.
SUFFOLK. 1. Joseph Wilson.
2. E. D. Moore.
3. H. B. Duryea.
4. Thomas A. Gardiner.
5. L. C. Andrews.
6. Abraham Messerole, jr.
7. Franain Tuthil.
1. EWIS. 1. Richard J. Cornel 2. Benj. F. Wiggin. TIGGA.

L. R. Lyon. D. Earl. D. Earl.
TOMPKINS.
William Woodbury.
WARREN.
Elisha Pendell.
ULSTER.
1. E. Suydam.

MORROE.

1. H. A. Lyon.

2. Elias Pond.

3. Alphonso Perry.

MONTGOMERY.

Jeremiah Sueil.*

NIAGARA.

1. James Sweeney.

Butt Van Horne.

NEW YOR.

1. Jacob L. Smith.

2. Michael Fitzgerald.

4. William Conway.

5. John J. Shaw.

6. Geo. A. Jeremiah.

7. Fred. A. Conkling.

5. James J. Reilly.

9. Char. S. Spencet.

Hackeney. Dayson. 1. E Suydam.
2. Albert Carpenter.
3. A. D. Ladue.
4. WASHINGTON.
1. Andrew Thompson.
2. James M. Northrup.
WAYSE.
1. H. K. Graves.
2. J. A. Ladiny.
WESTCHESTER.
1. Augustus Fun Cortlands.
2. James S. See.
3. Gaylord B. Hubbell.
WYOMING. E. C. Hoit. Daniel Morris.

· Union. Buchanan Democrats in Italics, 29; the residue (99) Opposition.

HASKIN ELECTED.

We believe there is no longer any reasonable doubt of this, though the contest is very close. We make Mr. Haskin's majority twenty-one-every town in the District heard from, and we believe correctly. Mr. H. has yet to run the gauntlet of three adverse Boards of Canvassers, but we behere he will pass the ordeal triumphantly. Here are our figures; PUTNAM CO. Kemble. Andrews.

Phillipstown....

I minam vancy	100	
Kent	- 33	_
Carmel 5	2	-
Patterson 37		-
Southeast 4	9	-
Total13	8 654	***
Kemble over Hasi	kin516	
		7/
ROCKLAN		Andrews
Clarkstown13		Andrew.
		99
Orangetown31		
Remapo23	4	209
Haverstraw19	0 020	203
Tetal86	6 1,355	250
		The second second
Kemble over Has		•
WESTCHESTER	COUNTY.	
Haskin's tuaj.		Kemble's m
	Cortland	
GT 1 16 CALLET SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE S	Eastchester	
ewisbero'113	Greenburg	
	Mount Please	
	Ossining	
ortheastle 56	Westchester.	
ew-Rochelle 86	Yorktown	
ewcastle		-
orth Salem 65	Total	!
elham 7		
oundridge 66		
ye 49		
entschile 4		
. mars 30	Haskin's p	181 1,0
Vest Farms 234	No.	- 1 W
Vhite Plains 32		
orkers 98		
OLKOID		

WHITE PLAISS, N. Y. Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. The reports received from several political gentle men in this county are that Mr. Haskin has a majority of 45 over Mr. Kemble in the IXth Congressional Dis trict. It is also stated that Mr. Haskin has obtained the correct returns of each town in Putnam County. and that from these he has learned that Mr. Kemble's najority in the county is 513. The excitement to know the official result (which will be declared by the Board of Supervisors next week) is at fever heat.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ASSELICA, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1858. Allegary County has gone Republican by a small

increase majority over last year. In round numbers, Morgan has 2,400 over Parker, and the remainder of the Republican ticket has full a majority of 3,000. Gerrit Smith's vote is 650 and Bur-

rows's 550. Two Republican Members of Assembly are elected, and the county ticket.

CHEMUNG CO.

HAVANA, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1858. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. The returns from the several towas in this County

foot up as follows. For Governor . Mergan (Rep)......485 maj. Congress......Artot (Dem.)......614 maj.

Mekeel (Rep. elected to the Assembly.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. The latest footings here give Morgan 14,000 to 15,000 majority. The Assembly will stand about 70 Republicans elected without any union, 30 union members and Straight Americans, and 28 Democrats.

These figures will not be varied more than two either way. Kenyon's majority for Congress, in the Ulster and Greene District, is 46, and McKean's majority in the Saratoga District is 1,500.

Samuel A. Law, American, is reflected to the Assembly from the Delaware County Hd District.

Last Winter a resolution, opposing the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, or any Constitution not approved by a majority of the people of the Territory, was introduced into the Assembly. All the Democrats present voted against and all Repub licans and Americans in favor of the resolution.

It is a singular feature of the present campaign, that, outside of the City of Ne . York, all the Democrats who epposed the resolution, and were candidates for reelection, ten in number, suffered defeat; while every Republican and American voting for it, who was a candidate for recjection, is successful.

Michigan Election.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. Cooper, Dem., is elected in the 1st Congressional District by about 100 majority over Howard, Rep. The IVth District is in doubt. The present indications are that the Legislature will

Republicans. Democrats. The whole Republican State ticket is elected by

Illinois Election.

from 6,000 to 10,000 majority.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y Tribu CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. Fifty-seven counties give a Republican majority of 25,800.

The majority in the State cannot fall below 5,000, and may be 10,000. [Press and Tribune.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, Nov. 5, 1858. In the IIId Congressional District, as far as heard from, Charles Larrabee, Dem., is 315 ahead, with five counties to hear from. These gave the Republicans 1.200 majority in 1856.

In the Hd Congressional District, as far as heard from, C. C. Washburte, Rep., is 2,266 ahead.

NEW-JERSEY.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF HUDSON COUNTY .- The Board of Canvassers of Hudson County assembled yesterday afternoon at the County Clerk's office, in Bergen. The returns were handed in from the several Wards of Jersey City, Hoboken, Hudson City and the county town. The official votes give the Opposition Member of Assembly and two Coroners. The follow-

ing are the totals:

Congress.—Vth District: Jacob R. Wortendyke,
Dem., 2,858; Wm. Pennington, Opp., 2,657.

Assembly.—Ist District: Wm. H. Hemenover, Dem.,
830; Morris K. Crane, Opp., 802. IId District:
Sansuel A. French, Dem., 1,654; James Wilson, Opp.,
623. IIId District: Frastrick R. Carnenter, Dem.

Sansuel A. Freuch, Dem., 1,654; James Wilson, Opp., 923.
Hid District: Erastus R. Carpenter, Dem., 589; Garret Van Horn, Opp., 1,230.
Sheriff. – Henry B. Beaty, Dem., 2,844; Henry A. Grene Opp., 2,492.
Coroners. – Frederick W. Bohnstead, Dem., 2,765; Theodore F. Morris, Opp., 2,732; Wm. Stringham Opp., 2,720; Bernard McAnally, Dem., 2,707; John M. Board, Opp., 2,766; James H. Donnelly, Dem., 2,627.

Several votes with the name partially wrong were thrown out by the Canvassers; but they would not affect the vote as above given.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 4, 1858.

I sept you below the to	No. and the second	
District, New-Jersey:		
J. S. Nixon,	G. A. Walker,	
Counties. People's Can.	Dem.	S. Am.
Atlantic 787	529	143
Cumberland1,955	1,193	414
Camdem1,517	1,150	1.754
Camaear	796	701
Gloucester 1,384		
Salem2,130	1,442	316
Nixon's majority over Wa	ker in Atlant	ic County,
58; Cape May, 88; Glone	ester, 588; 8	ialem, 688.
lones's majority over Nixon	n Camden 1	7
tones a majorny over Mixon	in Community, as	
We elect all our Members	to the Legisla	dure in the

Ist District, except one in Cape May. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 4, 1858. We are now fairly through the conflict, and as the smoke clears away we begin to realize what victory has cost, and how near it came in these parts to bring defeat. When Mr. Buchanan was nominated. his claims in New-Jersey were advocated by such leading Democrats as Gen. Darcy, on the ground of his ability, experience and soundness in those views of popular sovereignty which would permit the people of Kansas to arrange their own matter. When, there-Kansas to arrange their own matter. When, therefore, our Jersey Democrats found the President doing
for the South all that even Jeff. Davis could ask,
there was a general indignation felt by them. Many
profate and many pious ejaculations were uttered, and
as you remember, that party in the New-Jersey Legislature last Winter actually came as near as possible to
passing some resolutions denouncing the course purened by the President and his friends toward Kansas.
Executing this course were some leading Democrats in

passing some resolutions denouncing the course pursued by the President and his friends toward Kansas. Favoring this course were some leading Democrats in all parts of the State, and it was only by the exercise of curning foresight that their opinions were not put in the form of Legislative resolutions, an end which was supposed to have been avoided by influences from Washington. Had the Legislature taken that step they would have been sustained by the people.

Since that time two very powerful influences have operated in favor of the Administration—the ene the patronage of Government, the other the determination of Billy Wright to serve another term in the Senate of the United States. As you know, this latter gentleman has a princely income, and in the securing an object like this he is a liberal furnisher of "the weapons of war." And such were the forces thus brought into the field to sustain the Administration and elect Billy Wright—worthy twin-objects—that they would have succeeded had not the Opposition been thoroughly united and energetic. Last Sunday was a great day for making the final effort. In one township in Sussex County, as I have been told, forty votes were bought for each by the Democrats. In another place, fifteen, and in another twenty-seven; and so it was all over the State. Go where they would, the Opposition came on the trail of this money influence. Undoubtedly thousands of dollars were spent in Sussex alone, and on the trail of this money influence. Undoubtedly thousands of dollars were spent in Sussex alone, and very large sums in Morris and Passaic. But in spite of this, the popular hostility to the Administration has been allowed as a transaign. Only think of Sussex been allowed an expression. Only think of Sussex giving 650 against the Administration in place of the 2,000 for it as in old times! And Billy Wright's business is settled for him in the same manner—so that New-Jersey will now have a chance for a man of parts once more in the United States Senate. So far as good.

at the success of their favorite man, and their enthusiasm is praiseworthy. And in this way have our present unworthy Representatives and Senators in Congress been rebuked for sitting by esoily to hear the Southern gentlemen call the Northern laborers "mudsills" and "white slaves." This one fact did William Wright, the saddler, and the employer of hundreds of laborers, very great damage. In Sussex County his ignoble silence when Hammond made his shameful speech, turned scores of votes which money was not sufficient to get back again.

People are now settling down to their former propriety, after the excitements of an election as sharply contested as ever was held in this State. By the way, let me say that as Jerseymen we are provid of our Chief Justice, a magnificent man, lawyer and public officer. You know he told those Trenton politicians who brought their gangs of foreigners to be naturalized on election day that the Court was averse to naturalat the success of their favorite man, and their enthu-

on election day that the Court was averse to naturalizing foreigners on election day! And so those gentlemen went unnaturalized for that time. How obviously just and noble his position! Would the Judiciary of all the States had more men like Chief-Justice Greene of New-Jersey.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. Returns of the Governor's vote have been received from all the towns in the State but Dighton-and show

the following result: Beach.... Beach 11,985
Lawrence 12,148
Banka's plurality over Beach 29,144
Banka's majority over all 11,229
The Senate will stand 37 American Republicans to 3

Democrats. The latter are Mr. Frost of the Hd, and Mr. Rich of the HIId (Suffolk) Districts, and B. F. Butler, esq., of the VIth (Middlesex) District.

The House stands 197 Republicans, 29 Democrats, 10 Straight Americans, and 4 to hear from. The Republican Councilors are all elected.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION. | Dist. | Plurality | I. (In all but five towns), Eliot | 3.110 | II. Buthoton | 4.145 | III. Adams | 2.631 | IV. Rice | 0.088 | V. Buthingsme | 446 | V. Alley | 3.512 | V. II. Goodh | 3.277 | V. III. Train | 4.521 | IX. Thayer | 4.362 | X. Delano | 4.639 | XI. Dawes | 2.962 | XI. Dawes | 2.962 | XI. Dawes | 2.962 |

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SAINT CLOUD, Minn., Oct. 20, 1858. The election which took place in this State on the 12th inst., has resulted in the complete overthrow of the Lecompton Democracy, in this Representative District, embracing the counties of Benton, Steams and

essential feature, or the cardinal virtue in the Demo-cratic creed. The Lecomptons in this District will not soon recover from this overthrow—if they ever do.

-The St. Louis Democrat says: The St. Louis Democral says:
We have from good authority in Indianapolis the ollowing statement: "Our Legislature will meet on the 29th of November. The pretended election of Bright and Fitch will be repudiated by a joint resolution, and two gentlemen sent to Washington to contest their seats."

-The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a complete list of the new Legislature of Indiana, which stands politically as follows:

Total...
Democratic Senators holding over.....
Democratic Senators elected..... Total...
Lecompton Democrats elected.
Opposition Representatives elected.
Democratic Representatives elected.
Anti-Lecompton Democrats elected.

SLAVEHOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

polled 246 votes out of 15.000.

- The Administration ticket in the city of Chicago

From The Baltimore American, Nov. 5. In pursuance of meetings held in the vari

In pursuance of meetings held in the various counties on the eastern shore of Maryland, a Convention of delegates assembled at the Court-House, at Cambridge, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Convention being called to order, Dr. H. J. Grieves of Dorchester moved that Wm. Goldsborough, e.g. of Taibot County be called to the chair, for the purpose of a temporary organization.

Mr. Goldsborough having taken the chair, on motion of Dr. Phelps of Dorchester, Wm. T. Walker, e.g. of Somerset was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Elias Grisweld, e.g. of Dorchester, the roll was called, and delegates from Taibot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, responded to their names. Among the delegates present, we noticed the following gentlemen:

responded to their names. Among the delegates present, we noticed the following gentlemen:

Talbor County.—Wm. Goldsborough, esq., Capt. F. Buchanan, Col. Semuel Hambleton, Dr. E. M. Hardcastle and Samuel H. Hadaway, seq., Capt. F. M. Hardcastle and Denchestric County.—Edward Hardcastle, esq., Denchestric County.—Edward Hardcastle, esq., Denchestric County.—The Hon. J A. Sowart, Elias Griswed, and Charles F. Goldsborough, eq., Dr. H. G. Griswed, John P. Kane and Samuel Patterson, esq., Major Dail, Dr. F. P. Phelpa, Judge Brice Goldsborough, William V. Vickers, Daniel M. Henry, F. W. Thomas, William C. Hufflagton and William T. Goldsborough, esqs. lliam T. Goldsborough, esqs.

WORCESTER COUNTY .- Col. C. W. Jacobs and Dr. John T. On motion of Charles F. Goldsborough, esq., of Worcester County, the Chair appointed a Committee, consisting of one from each county represented, to recommend permanent officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention. The following gentlemen constituted the Committee: Capt. F. Buchanan of Talbot, Edward Hardcastle of Caroline, William T. Goldsborough of Dorchester, J. S. Sudler of Somerset, and Dr. J. T. Hammond of Worcester.

While the Committee was out, F. W. Thomas, esq., of Worcester was called upon to address the Convention, but the Committee returning shortly after he commenced, he suspeceded his remarks.

The Committee reported the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Ww. Goldsborousher.

Secvitarie—Wm. D. Walker, esq., of Worcester, and Dr. Francis P. Phelos of Dorchester.

Secvitaries—Wm. D. Walker, esq., of Somerset, and Dr. H. G. Greives of Dorchester. On motion of Charles F. Goldsborough, esq., of

Fire Presidents—Cartis Jacobs, esq., of Worcester, and Dr. Francis P. Phelps of Dorchester.

Scornaria—Wm. D. Walker, esq., of Somerset, and Dr. H. G. Grives of Dorchester.

The report being adopted, Mr. Goldsborough, on taking the chair, returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and took occasion to express his hearty concurrence in the object hoped to be accomplished by their deliberations.

F. W. Thomas, esq., then proceeded to address the Convention on the subject under consideration, and was most elequent and effective in arging the necessity of prompt and efficient action to check the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries. He alluded to the case of Bowers at Chestertown, and to the case of Haslett, now confined in jail at Cambridge, eaught in the act of running off seven siaves, who has confessed that he received his pay from the Northern factionists for the work he undertook to perform. He compared the condition of the free negro at the North with those of the slave at the South, and showed that one was happy, contented and cared for in youth and age, while the other was a friendless outcast, enabled to eke out a miserable existence in the days of youth and strength, to be finally closed in the Poor-House. He concluded by urging on the Convention to consider well the course it was proper to pursue to correct the evils under which they labored, vention to consider well the course it was proper t pursue to correct the evils under which they labored, and to be prepared to carry out their resolves to the

New-Jersey will now have a chance for a man of parts once more in the United States Senate. So far so good.

The force of Judge Ryerson in Sussex, and such as Van Cleve Dalrymple in Morris, has been shown in this campaign, and these "old-liners" are now in better company than ever before. The defeated Democrats have not been conspicuous since the election, and it is evident that they are so sure of.

There is a general exultation through the State over the election of ex-Governor Pennington. He has always been a popular man, both on account of his affable manner and his great abilities. He will be felt in Congress. He has great shrewdness and talent in Congress. He has great shrewdness and talent in Congress. The Newarkers are quite beside themselves.

ests of the slaveholder alone, but of all classes, by devising some means to govern the free negroes, who are an unproducing class, numbering in those counties not less than 25,000 souls. It they can be controlled and made available as a producing class, there will be no more trouble with the slaves. Their bad counsels and bad example make the slaves discontented and unhappy. They cannot control themselves: they become vicious, dishonest and lazy; they corrupt the slave, and are daily rendering their species of property less valuable, and it is the duty of all, whether slave holders or not, to take them in charge. The manumission of slaves has been a great error, and an evil to themselves as well as to the master and the slave. The free negroes must therefore gradually, and by the most reasonable steps, be brought back to their original condition. We must give them the permission to leave the State if they think proper, and if they choose to remain we must take the responsibility of adopting some efficient means of restoring them to control as abjection. This should be the primary duty of the next Legislature, and they should meet it manfully and without hesitation, or else acknowledge to the world that they have not the energy and determination to protect their domestic institutions from gradual overthrew and destruction. He allined to the futile efforts of the Colonization Society, which has already cost the State about a quarter of a million of dollars, all of which has been squandered and wasted. This having failed, it now becomes our duty to try some other means to cure the evil. The Northern fanatics will give nothing to the free negroes, and but little for colonization. Since he had been in Washington he had been frequently called upon by blacks with subscription papers to buy the freedem of their wives or daughters. When asked why they did not call on the Northern members, the reply was that they would not give anything—that they say "we are entitled to our freedom without paying for it." This, Judge S. ests of the slaveholder alone, but of all classes, by de-

their contributions, and showed the shallowness of their pretensions.

Judge 8, then alliaded to the recent speech of Senator Seward, in which he declared that the States must be all free or all slave, as an evidence of the extreme fanaticism that now prevails. He therefore regarded it the duty of the people to meet this question at once, boldly and manfully, and to elect their delegates to the next Legislature fully instructed to take prompt and efficient action in the matter to procure a sufficient corrective. It is our duty as patriots, as Christians, and as friends of humanity, to correct the evil.

and as friends of humanity, to correct the evil.

Elias Griswold, esq., of Dorchester, entirely approved of the views so ably nrged by Judge Stewart.

We all are satisfied that something must be done to centrol our free-negro population. If it were possible to set down the cost that has been to us to try these free negroes for crimes in all the counties—arimes committed because of our inability to control them—them add to this amount the loss annually entailed on us by their piffering, and to that the great loss to the master by corrupting the slave, and we would have a sum sufficient to pay for the removal of all of them from the State. If we send our slaves out to the field, they meet at every corner a vile and lay free the Lecompton Democracy, in this Representative District, embracing the counties of Benton, Stearns and Mecker. Wm. Henry Wood, late Receiver of Public Moneys at Sauk Rapids, during Gen. Pierse's Administration, and Thomas C. McClure, Arti-Lecompton Democrats, and A. P. Whitney, Republican, are elected by large majorities. They were supported by the united vote of the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Last year the District elected the Buchanan ticket by 275 majority. That ticket is defeated this year by 300 majority the other way, making a change of 560 votes and more in one year.

The Lecomptons worked hard, having ranners all over the District, and spending money profusely; for the great object with them was to elect three Lecompton Democrat to the United States Senate in place of Gen. Shields. But all in vain. The gentlemen elected are all warm Anti-Slavery Democrats, and none of them will, in any case, vote for any man for Scaator who is not pledged to go for the admission of Kansas whenever she may apply under a Republican Constitution, without any reference to the English bill.

This District, up to the election, was considered strong hold of Lecomptons in this District will resential feature, or the cardinal virtue in the Democratic creed. The Lecomptons in this District will

that the desire in those counties is to check and curtail the free negro population.

Col. Samuel Hambleton of Talbot was not prepared to say to what extent that county was willing to go on the subject introduced by Judge Stewart, but there was a general feeling that some legislation was necessary, and he thought they would acquiesce in whatever might be here adopted to subject the free negro population to proper control. The impression in his county was, that this Convention was intended to adopt measures of policy for the protection of their slaves, and to arge suitable legislation to that effect. They were not aware that any proposition with regard to the control of the free blacks was contemplated, but it was a subject which they felt the necessity of as much as any other of the counties on the Eastern Shore, and he was ready to pledge their entire cooperation.

The Chairman then announced the following gentle The Chairman then announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to propose resolutions for the action of the Convention: Charles F. Goldsborough and Elias Griswold, Dorchester; Col. C. U. Jacobs and Dr. J. T. Hammond of Worcester; J. S. Snidler and M. S. Walker of Somerset; Edward Hardeastle and James E. Douglas of Caroline; Col. Samuel Hambleten and Capt. F. Buchanan of Falbot County.

The Convention then adjourned until 94 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Convention then adjourned until 9, o'clock on Tuesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention reassembled at the hour appointed, and proceeded to business, Wm. Goldsborough of Talbot, in the chair.

Charles F. Goldsborough, esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the Con-

ambie and resolutions for the consideration of the Couvention:

The Committee appointed to report matter for the consideration of the Convention, having met and advised together, respectfully suggest the following views, and recommend their adoption by the Conventions of the Convention of the Conven

vised together, respectfully suggest the following views, and recommend their adoption by the Convention:

Wheesas, It has become manifest to the people of Maryland, that, under the existing laws of the State in recard to the negropopulation, It is impossible to control and regulate that portion of the community in a proper manner; and Whereas, It is necessary that something should be done in view of the existence among as of the present immense number of free negroes,—their habits of ideness and dissipation,—the heavy cost of prosecutions against them for violations of our criminal law,—the evil example and influence which they stort toward our slave population, rendering town dissipation,—their well-known tampering with slaves, and agency in indusing them to abscood from servidude;

And, whereas, Maryland is, and of right ought to continue a claveholding State, true to the interests of her Southern sisters and herself.

And, whereas, We, a portion of her citizens, wish to inaugurate a system of legislation, having for its object not only the protection of slaveholders, undisturbed in their right of property, but also the better regulation of all negrous, bond and fee, within her limits, as well for the interests of the white citizen as for that of the negroes themselves.

Therefore, be it resolved, That Free negroism and Slavery are incompatible with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations, side by side within the limits of the State.

Resolved, That although this Convention has not sufficiently considered the prohise to enable them to recommend any particular plan to the action of the heat General Assembly, yet they are satisfied that public sentiment is prepared for and desires relief from the evits under which we are now laboring, which relief to the public of the hope of the State, from any other from the interests of the people.

Resolved, That in view of the above, the members of this subject is abouted the present to the hope of the State in general convention

Col. C. W. Jacobs of Worcester County proceeded to address the Convention in favor of the resolutions reported, but thought they required something in addition of a more effective and practical character—that the question of restoring the free negroes to servitude if they persisted in remaining in the State should at once be avowed as the only remedy for the evils complained of, and to this end he proposed to offer an additional resolution for the consideration of the Convention.

The bell of the steamer Kent, at this point of the The bell of the steamer Kent, at this point of the proceedings, announced the approach of the time of her departure for Baltimore, and I am compelled to close my report for to-day.

There is no doubt, however, of the pessage of the resolutions of the Committee, calling a general State Convention and the appointment of a strong Committee to prepare an address to the citizens of the State.

GAME. - The Peru (Ind.) Republican reports a bage squirrel hunt at that place a few days ago, in which two parties of six killed exactly three hundred squir-rels each. That sort of game must be abundant up there. Wild turkies, too, are said to be rather "nu-

William H. Rarey, the oldest of the horse-training hrotherhood, declares that, his system is equally efficacious in subduing women and children as horses. Being a widower with ten olive branches, he has had ample opportunity to test the truth or his theory.

(Clasinati Gautta,